

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—Jas. J. Faran, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected over Jas. D. Taylor, the Know Nothing candidate, by 965 majority. Almost the entire Democratic ticket is elected, and the candidates have been sworn into office. But it appears the election has been contested by the American party. We see by the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday that a writ of quo warranto was granted against the Democratic candidates, to whom the city clerk had granted certificates of their election. The information was filed by Messrs. Logan, Huston, Purcell and Probasco, who state that they were elected to office according to the legal returns of the respective wards, and they desire that the candidates to whom the clerk granted certificates shall appear and show by what authority they hold their offices. The matter was to be brought up last Monday, when a day was to be fixed for the hearing of the argument.

We publish the incidents connected with the bloody and disgraceful riots in Cincinnati, which occupy considerable space in our paper, to the exclusion of our usual variety. The accounts given in the leading papers of that city are so conflicting it is difficult to arrive at a just conclusion, from reading them, as to which party was the aggressor. The Commercial gives an account to suit the Catholics—the Enquirer that of the Democrats—the Gazette, the most reliable paper in the city, gives but a meagre account—and the Columbian is American all over—but what we have read, we believe the Dutch were the aggressors and deserved a sound thrashing.

Our old friend Wm. WADDELL, Jr., reached home Sunday morning from the theatre of war, bringing us late Cincinnati papers.

ELECTION IN SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.—Trustees—J. N. Kerr, C. Shires and John Glassburn. Magistrates—A. Watts and J. Powell. Clerk and Assessor—Jas. W. Womeldorf.

Our old Addison friend JAS. A. R. FULTON, presented us with a pitcher of the best home-made molasses we have seen or tasted this season. It was too thick to be stirred with a common spoon, and jewellike but it was sweet. Thanks. If any of our friends think they can beat this specimen, just let them come on, we are ready to decide.

Mr. Wm. C. MILLER will accept our thanks for a late Philadelphia paper.

It falls to the lot of few mortals in this transitory world to take "Old Time" by the forelock, yet we believe that privilege fell to our lot last week, as will be seen by referring to the date on the first page of that number of the Journal. We can only account for it by our "fast" habits.

Another prize fight came off in New York, on Sunday last, between two young Irishmen. Some of the parties were arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, an Irishman, when they were discharged.

FRANK CARREL has commenced operating. See advertisement.

An additional gleam of light has been cast over the fate of the Franklin Expedition, by an Esquimaux, named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rea's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Rossville, in Hudson's Bay. Dr. Rea has always considered this native highly efficient and trustworthy. On his return to Rosville, the Esquimaux stated that he had wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In March last (1854) they started on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may still be alive and among the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, and his silver spoons, knives, and forks were found. The ship was a great godsend to those people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Rea and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger. Such are the words of Mastitukwin's narrative, as detailed to the Rev. T. Harbutt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux encampment prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing Expedition.

London, Athenaeum.

BLOODY RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—DESTRUCTION OF THE BALLOT BOX.—Monday week, on the occasion of the municipal election in Cincinnati, a bloody riot occurred, occasioned by the Germans of the Eleventh ward taking possession of the polls and preventing Americans from voting. Several Americans were severely beaten by the Germans in the early part of the day, and the news reaching the Americans in other wards of the city, a general rush was made for the scene of action. It was soon ascertained that there had been fraudulent voting, and little Dutch boys had been allowed to thrust handfuls of tickets into the ballot-box. The Germans about the polls were whipped by the American party, after which the former concentrated on Jackson hill, where they fired a cannon, which was taken by the Americans as a banter for a fight, whereupon they made a rush and captured the artillery with the sword of the commander of the gun squad, and the trophy of victory was drawn to the Eleventh ward polls. The following account of the destruction of the ballot-box, we copy from the Cincinnati Commercial:

About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot box. Mayor Snelbaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace. But he was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several rude blows inflicted on his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door—a tall man made several desperate efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped upon the table where the box was placed, when there was a great sound of splitting wood, occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables—a general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot box was thrown out with considerable force striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one third of the distance across the street. It then reached the ground, and was immediately assaulted by a large number, who stamped it to fragments and scattered the tickets far and wide.

In the Twelfth ward where illegal voting had been allowed and the foreigners had possession of the polls, the American party entered the engine house, and snatching the tickets, poll books and tally sheets, thrust them into the stove, where they were consumed; they then ran up the American flag over the tower of the engine house, and after giving it a hearty cheer retired.

Since writing the above, we have received the Cincinnati Columbian, which contains the fullest account yet come to hand of the election riots in that city. It says:

THE FOURTH WARD.—In the Fourth Ward, there was not quite so exciting a time of it as some people expected to see. This is known as the "Algerine" Ward, is a large one, pretty densely populated with Irish, and has usually given a large Democratic majority. With one or two late exceptions the adopted citizens have had it all their own way.

There had been pretty extensive preparations made to re-assert their ancient prescription on yesterday, secure the judges, and control the polls. It was well understood that the degraded Irish population, incited by the Cow-boys, were to appear in full force. They had "been advised to refrain from drinking and keep quiet," and if the Know Nothings undertook to rule the polls, to put 'em through. But they missed a figure or two in their calculations. Some of Sam's boys got up so early that they "didn't go to bed at all," and were constantly on hand like Day & Martin's blacking. At the time of opening the polls, there was a pretty good sized crowd of Americans looking on, and a very much larger one of foreigners and Cow-boys. When the judges were nominated, the Americans refused to recognize the voice of the foreign born, until they should be proved as citizens; and when the would-be judges made a rush for the inside, they were quietly hustled over the railing.

Here an Irish patriot man drew a "colt," with "we'll have the polls or fight." "Talk enough," was the rejoinder; "we'll keep the polls or die," accompanied with the extraction of a formidable looking bowie-knife. Now, your Irishmen understand a "shindy" well enough, handle a shillalah "beautifully," and easily fall back on first principles in the shape of paving, but bowie-knives and pistols don't grow in the hedges, and the peasantry are rather afraid of the animal. All went well until two or three attempts were made at illegal voting, and one "adopted" struck his challenger—a gray-headed resident of the ward—over the head with a colt. Of course this brought on another row, from the effects of which the Irishman is not expected to recover soon.

On a repetition of these attempts to bully illegal voters, the Irishmen were persuaded to move in a body, which they did, with permission to come back two at a time; and all who could prove that they were entitled to a vote would be protected in giving it. Everything now went on quietly, and every real citizen put in his ticket.

The Riot in the Eleventh Ward.—It is of course impossible to obtain a report of the causes or extent of the confusion, which prevailed at the polls of the Eleventh ward, for a short period yesterday. The old lines and the representatives of the foreign party, are vehement in their denunciations of what

they insist is a gross outrage and unparalleled aggression; while on the other hand the American party, repudiate all such assertions, and they insist, that although the affair was somewhat abrupt in the manner of its taking off, the urgent necessity of the case permitted no delay.

We have taken all the pains time would allow to obtain correct information, and the statements made to us by several parties, whose word we have no reason to doubt, present the case about thus:

1st. That the Old Liners and foreigners from their tremendous majority had obtained and kept undisputed control of the polls, and that they used their power to most unfair advantage.

2d. That a leading Democrat swore that they had possession of the polls—meant to have their own way with them.

3d. That a vast number of illegal votes had been cast, having been thrust in by the hand.

4th. That they at last positively refused to permit Americans and Protestant Germans to deposit their votes at all.

It is further stated, that between three and four o'clock, the votes of several Americans were refused or disputed. An altercation ensued, which, brought on blows. The Americans, few in number, were overpowered and maltreated, and the whole crowd joining in, all the Americans on the ground were "cleared out."

The news spread, and multitudes were soon on their way to vindicate the rights of their citizen-born countrymen. As each knot of the natives arrived on the outskirts of the dense multitude of Germans and others, they pushed on through it to the engine house where the polls were held. They met some obstruction which they gradually overcame, and eventually entered the force at the polls. Then a German Protestant citizen was put forward to deposit his vote; this was challenged if not flatly refused.

Alteration soon brought on a general melee, during which, stones, clubs, dry-pins, knives, and pistols, were freely used by both parties. Many persons were seriously wounded, two dangerously, who have been since reported dead. After half an hour's hard fighting, the Americans were left masters of the field.

The multitude at this time was variously estimated at from three thousand to six thousand. The foreign population had now become satisfied, and the polls were declared open to Americans. Everything appeared in course of peaceable result, when the sound of a cannon from the summit of the hills back of the polls created a new disturbance. There was but one discharge, and as the defeated Germans were seen descending the hill, the cry arose that it was a rallying signal. The report soon became current that the Germans had secreted arms on the summit of the hill, from which, when equipped, they intended to descend and retake the polls.

The American blood was now fairly aroused by the conviction, and a thousand or two men and boys started to scale the hill. Most were unarmed, except with such missiles as came first to hand, but they went at it with a Crown Point determination. Some took the zigzag path, but the most eager clambered straight up the shelving steep sides, with hands and feet; appearing at a distance like so many flies clinging to the vertical wall of a room. They carried the height, and captured the gun, fired a few *de joie* of several rounds, then brought it down in triumph. The excitement kept increasing, and fresh fuel was added to the fire by the accounts of the doings elsewhere.

The tickets were being counted, but when the vote for township officers was announced, and it was ascertained that over thirteen hundred votes had been cast—a greater number than there are adult residents of the ward—the people became so incensed as to seize, empty, and break up the ballot boxes containing the votes for the city ticket. The crowd, with the cannon, then adjourned to the

Thirteenth Ward.—This ward, like the fourth, only more so, is inhabited by the Irish—principally laborers on the canal and railroad. As a specimen of their political morals, we may say that, just before the last fall election—a Locofoco invention—several hundred votes were given for a favorite candidate for sheriff more than the actual vote of the entire ward, when the voters were submitted to challenge and oath.

The same game was commenced by the Irish in this ward as in the Eleventh by the Germans. An American was assaulted without provocation, knocked down, beaten, trampled upon, and his life was only saved from the infuriated mob by the determined efforts of Miles Greenwood and the police officers. The party with the cannon soon after arrived, and cleared the streets. It has been stated that boulders were discharged from the cannon, and denied. Many pistols were fired, but the extent of the damage was limited.

Thus ended the foreign demonstration in the city. The evening and the night, up to 3 o'clock in the morning, passed off without further disturbance.

The following are the proceedings of the second day:

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 4.]

RIOT AND BLOODSHED LAST NIGHT.

One Man Killed and Five Wounded.—Barricades Erected in the Streets over the Canal.—The Germans Prepared for War.—Terrible Excitement Throughout the City.—A difficulty between the Germans and the K. N.'s occurred yesterday, regarding a cannon. We endeavored to procure the facts in the case, but can not be positive that we have succeeded, as the terrible excitement prevailing throughout the city, and the countless rumors flying, rendered it extremely hard to attain accurate information.

As near as we can learn, the facts are these: The Germans borrowed a brass cannon of the American military com-

panies, with the purpose of firing it on election day, in honor of the birth day of Jefferson. The cannon was taken from them while they were using it on Jackson's Hill, by a body of excited Americans, during the trouble at the Eleventh Ward; and after being paraded through the streets, and once fired when loaded with bowlders, in the Thirteenth Ward, was deposited in the army where it belonged.

The Germans, it is said, took this cannon, or some other one from the army, and placed it in a shed near Vine street, some four squares above the canal. Gen. Sargent was highly indignant at the proceedings of the Germans and demanded that it be returned. The Germans refused to accede, and the news spread through the city like flame in dry stubble. It may be sufficient to say that there was a dispute about a piece of artillery, and an immense accumulation of feeling in the city, which tended to spontaneous combustion.

The rumor that caused most excitement down town, was that the Germans had loaded the cannon, and proposed to use it against the Americans. Gen. Sargent, we are told, made an effort to get the cannon in his possession, but failed, and in the afternoon great crowds collected in Vine street. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the street was thronged from the canal to the foot of the hill. There were four crowds, each of which might have been styled an immense mass meeting. Two of these were of Americans—one on the bridge, the other a couple of squares higher up—and the other two were Germans.

The sidewalks were thronged, and thousands of women and children looked on from the windows. The aspect of affairs was decidedly warlike. The Americans were in a state of excessive excitement, and seemed resolved to have the cannon at all hazards. The most current remark was: "Let them give up the cannon, and we will let them alone; but give it up they must!"

Passing up the street, we saw unmistakable evidences of preparations for a desperate contest. Pistols were being loaded publicly. Nearly every German was armed. The handles of pistols protruded from their pockets, and many had swords by their sides.

We met a party of about a dozen sturdy fellows, carrying rifles, and to the rifles were attached sabre bayonets—making altogether a terrible weapon, at once a rifle and a spear. The German women kept up a constant chatter, in which the words "Know Nothing" and "Democrats," were frequently distinguishable.

The street, viewed from the upper portion, appeared black with men as far down as the eye could reach, and through the dust, above the dense throng of hats, the flash of steel at intervals was perceptible.

Near sundown the streets were even more densely filled. The sheriff, with a view of removing the cause of difficulty, was endeavoring to get possession of the gun, which was the immediate cause of contention, and no resistance was made by the German officers, but the multitude pressed about the shed where the cannon was stationed, so that it was entirely impossible to get it away, and the sheriff left the ground on receiving assurances from Captain Moore, and other German officers that the gun should not be improperly used, and should be surrendered to the proper authorities at any time.

Coming down town, we saw scattered profusely about the corners of the streets triangular bits of red paper which were supposed to be the distress sign of the K. N.'s calling for a meeting at once. These scraps of paper, taken in connection with other matters, seemed indicative of war—signs that blood might be expected to flow.

Soon after dark there was an immense gathering in Fifth street market space. A slight platform was erected, and several speeches made.

The speakers were constantly interrupted by the cries of those who were anxious at once to "pitch into the Dutch." Such expressions as "come on—go long—why don't you go?" "go if you're going," were incessantly and loudly vociferated.

In the meantime the Germans fortified themselves almost fearfully, erecting three strong barricades of wagons, carts, drays, and whatever vehicle or available material they could manage to get hold of.

They had two pieces of artillery crammed to the muzzle with chains and slugs, and planted one in Mercer street, and the other at the corner of Fifth and Vine. The halls of the Freeman and Turner were crowded with men armed with rifles, ready to march out at a signal. The house tops were lined with men provided with all descriptions of fire-arms, and with bowlders and bricks. Sentinels were stationed, and the German portion of the town thus placed absolutely in a state of siege.

It was near ten o'clock when a body of reckless Americans, about four hundred strong, with a drum, fife, and banner, crossed the Vine street bridge, and, with gay music, marched steadily into the German territory. They had proceeded nearly to the first barricade (parties of half-grown boys being in front as skirmishers, throwing stones at every appearance of a German) when they were fired upon from the front, each side, and the house tops. We imagine from the sound of the volley that near fifty shot were fired.

One man was killed dead and five wounded seriously, one it was thought, mortally. The one killed was named G. B. Monroe, of Newport. He was shot through the head and dropped lifeless. He was at the head of the procession. One of the wounded was thought to be dying at midnight.

One effect of this fatal firing was to drive back the procession which was entering the German portion of the town. The K. N.'s rallied on Vine street bridge. After this time no person was allowed to cross any of the canal bridges near

the scene of the fight, and few indeed had much inclination to undertake it, as there was danger on all sides.

The news of the fight soon reached the great crowd on Fifth street, producing fearful excitement. Many persons were in favor of charging the Germans in solid mass, and making a regular battle of it, but the knowledge of the formidable preparations of the Germans, and the judicious counsel of several men with good lungs, and perhaps a little stratagem, restrained them.

Prof. Lippitt urged the multitude not to go unarmed and assault barricades defended with artillery, and whole regiments of well armed and well drilled men. He stated he was authorized by Gen. Sargent to say that the Rover Regiment was under arms, and that if their services were required they would act as might seem best under the circumstances. The signal for action was to be a single tap on the big fire bell of the Mechanics' Institute. At that the Rovers were to march, and such of the crowd as wished to go in with them could do so.

Most of the persons were well armed we imagine, as such a sale of deadly weapons as on yesterday would have been heard of in this city.

The fifth street fire bell was carried and listened for the signal tap on the big bell, with various demonstrations of impatience, and at midnight had dispersed. There was, soon after the news came that several persons had been shot, a rumor that large American reinforcements would be received from Kentucky, and the firing of cannon on the landing was said to be for the purpose of rousing the people of Covington. How much of this story was foundationless of course we do not know.

A number of our best citizens were engaged last night in attempting to arrange some compromise to stop the effusion of blood and save the city from more damning disgrace and irredeemable ruin.

At last accounts the city was quiet, the Americans having succeeded in getting possession of the cannon through the agency of the sheriff, and without any further effusion of blood. We look upon this outbreak as the beginning of the end. The foreigners have been very insolent for years past in that city, and the Americans are showing a determination to curb them—they are determined no power shall be vested in foreigners only upon purely American principles, and we believe they are right.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Advance in Cotton.—The Money Market Easier.—Aspect of Political Affairs more Peaceful.

SANDY HOOK, April 6, 1 P. M.—The steamer Baltic, with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 24th ult., has arrived off this point.

Commercial Intelligence.—The Money market at London was easier. Consols closed at 92½.

Brown & Shipley report Breadstuffs unchanged, with a moderate demand.—New Western Canal Flour 36s@38s; old do 41s@42s, and old Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 43s@45s. White Wheat 12s 6d, and Red 11s 3d.—White Corn 43s@44, and Yellow 42s@43s. Some circulars say Corn had advanced 6d per quarter.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Baring's Circular says the bullion in the Bank of England had further increased.

American Stocks active, and prices unchanged.

Iron advanced, owing to the receipt of large orders. Rails are quoted on board in Wales, at £6 15s; Bar at £7, and Scotch Pig 57s 6d on the Clyde.

General Intelligence.—The advices from Sevastopol contain nothing of special importance. The general aspect of affairs was unchanged.

From the conference at Vienna, the advices are important. The first of the four points, guaranteeing that the Principals be placed under the protection of the Five Powers, was unanimously adopted.

The new steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, had been taken by the French government, and had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, which had also been chartered.

The New Emperor of Russia had made several speeches. Those to his ministers were mild and peaceable, but those to the army warlike. On the whole his language is interpreted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points which had been agreed upon by the Vienna Conference, reads as follows: "The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia over the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; the privileges accorded to those Provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five powers."

The latest dispatches from Vienna, which are up to Friday evening, say the Conference was progressing favorably, and the second point had been agreed upon that day, or would be the day following; but it must be understood that the question of peace or war will not be decided until the third point is agreed upon. The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs to that paper, under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears favorable to peace, and that the people are disposed to believe that the Conference will be attended with happy results. Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critical. The new Czar had given strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions. Rumors were current of a new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube,

and the erection of a Turkish protectorate in Asia. Advices from Constantinople say the Porte had determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protests against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protectorate. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference. Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been summoned to Vienna.

The official report of the storming of the Malkoff redoubt by the French, on the night of the 28th of February, shows it to be one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign.

Gen. Osten Sacken telegraphs to St. Petersburg as follows:

"On the night of the 10th we erected a new redoubt, about three hundred yards in front of the Koranilloff bastion, and our works are carried on with success."

There is nothing new from Eupatoria.

Gen. Burgoyne remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan.

The health of the allied troops is satisfactory; the English position was well fortified.

The Russians had received reinforcements.

At an allied council of war held on the 4th ult., it was resolved to recommence active operations.

Lord Raglan's last dispatch is dated 8th March; he says the weather was becoming fine and dry, and the sick much improved in consequence; that a new British battery of three guns had caused two Russian vessels to leave their moorings in the harbor; and that the Russians were receiving large reinforcements and provisions for maintaining the war.

Omar Pasha's force, on the 3d of March, was 35,000, and was being continually augmented by fresh arrivals.

Letters from Odessa say the situation of the Russians was intricate, in case of an evacuation of Bessarabia, without a contest. The Grand Duke Constantine, directs the fleet, and the Ministry the marine. A nocturnal levy of recruits was made throughout Russia and Poland, during the night of the 13th of March. The ice was breaking up generally in the Baltic. The flying British Squadron, the first installment of the Baltic fleet, sailed from Spithead for Kiel, on the 20th of March.

In the English house of Lords, Lords Lindhurst and Clarendon, spoke severely against the vacillating conduct of Prussia. The proceedings of Roebuck's committee, were drawing to a close.

A new Belgium ministry had been formed, but only staid in office for one day, so that the crisis continued.

The legislative assembly of Denmark had voted unanimously the impeachment of the ex-Ministers.

The attempt of the French fleet to storm Shanghai proved a failure. The overland India mail brings nothing of importance from Canton.

Bishop Timon is one of the passengers by the Baltic.

The Anglo French squadron of twenty-five steamers, had sailed for Genoa, to take the Sandwich troops to the Crimea.

Advices from Odessa of the 14th ult., say Prince Menschikoff died at Simferopol, which is doubted.

The Russians had sunk four more vessels in the mouth of the harbor at Sevastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burnt down, and ninety-six persons perished in the flames.

The Pope had sent an Embassy of condolence to the Emperor of Russia.

It was reported that Gortschikoff had been ordered from St. Petersburg, to take Eupatoria at any price, and was preparing for the expedition.

THE GARROTE.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Express gives the last scene in the life of Pinto, who was sentenced to be garrotted. It says:

May God have mercy on his soul.—This morning at 7 o'clock, Pinto was garrotted.

Is there not enough of horror and misery in this fact alone, to make one's very soul turn faint? I feel so worn by contending feelings of pity, sympathy, disgust, and downright dread, that I shrink from a description of the sickening tragedy which this morning's sun looked upon.

Until yesterday morning no certain knowledge had been received as to the sentence of this man who has so long been the center of public interest—in fact until an early hour, Pinto himself was not certain as to his fate. He listened with perfect equanimity to the reading of the fatal paper which bade him prepare ere twenty-four hours had passed for that dread change from life to death, from time to eternity. Calmly he followed his guard to the chapel in the "Real presidio," and there he passed many hours in prayer and confession. Let us hope that those prayers were not unanswered by the Ruler of all things.

I am no lover of the horrid narratives which are so often offered to the public of the last hours of a criminal. Let us then drop a veil over those last sacred hours, and let us leave the prisoner until we shall meet him on his last walk—to the scaffold.

It is a beautiful morning, and the bright sun looks down upon a dense crowd of 15,000 people, assembled in one compact mass in the large area around the "Punta." The crowd is very silent—very composed. In the midst of this mass of human beings is a large open space surrounding the scaffold, guarded by a large body of soldiers. There is a sudden nervous movement in that human mass. What is the cause? The cathedral bell is striking seven o'clock. At the first stroke the procession of death moves from the Punta towards the garrote. How solemn! The criminal is an old man; he is dressed in flowing robes of white—his priests are by his side, and whisper words of consolation in his ear,

pointing to that future now so near, where alone there is to be found mercy for him. His step is slow but firm, and a smile is on his face as his eye for a moment rests on that mighty crowd. He reaches the scaffold—he mounts—each step brings him nearer to his God! He calmly seats himself in that chair of death, the fatal collar is placed around his neck—he leans forward one moment, 'tis for one word more to his confessor—perhaps a last "adieu" to those dear ones he is to see no more—he leans back, and * * * Pinto is no more. May heaven have mercy upon him.

The Spanish garrote is thus described:—"The victim being placed on a stool, with a post behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim, and draws tighter by means of the screw until life becomes extinct."

AN EXHIBIT.
Of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation of Gallipolis, for the fiscal year ending April 3d, 1855:

Receipts:	
Am't in Treasurer's hands at April settlement, 1854,	\$818 73
From Co. Treas., on assessments for fiscal year,	1844 00
From Mayor for fines, &c.,	94 00
From J. Hutinspiller for posts and rails,	22 45
Marshal for dog tax,	16 50
Sale of graveyard lots,	95 00
Shows,	25 00
C. F. Hoy, ferry license,	13 00
Wharf-boat license,	62 50
Peter A. Sanns, weigh master,	15 17
Total Receipts,	\$2946 36

Expenditures:	
By current expenses for the fiscal year,	\$1449 72
Interest on funded debt,	414 34
Balance of Negrier's note,	507 10
Orders issued prior to fiscal y'r,	72 41
Treasurer's commission,	24 43
Balance in Treas. Apr. 3, '55,	478 35
Total Expenditures,	\$2946 36

Due Mrs. Devacht on lot,	\$ 00 00
" Gallia Academy,	1801 11
Funded debts of John Sanns,	1080 00
" " Mrs. Tupper,	803 77
" " H. James,	1000 00
Total Debts,	\$4784 88

Deducting am't in Treasury, 478 35
Leaves the present indebtedness \$4306 53

In consequence of the absence of the Wharf-Master, at the time of settlement, I am not able to say how much the amount in his hands may reduce the present indebtedness of the corporation. By order of the Council.
V. M. FIBOR, Recorder.